MR. DORSHEIMER'S COPYRIGHT BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The International Copyright bill offered in the House to-day by Mr. Dorsheimer, provides that any citizen of a foreign country who is the author, inventor or designer of a book, map, musical or dramatic composition shall have the sole right to print, publish and vend the same in the United States; or, if a dramatic representation, of publicly performing the same. Authors of dramatic compositions are also to have the sole right of translating the same. The copyright is to be for a term of 25 years, is to cease in case or death and cannot be renewed at the expiration of the original aerm. When any foreign country shall grant to citizens of the United States rights like and equal to those above granted to citizens of foreign countries, the President shall issue his proclamation from and after the date of which the citizens of the foreign country named shall be entitled to the rights, properties and privileges herein granted.

Section 6 provides that the benefits of the act shall not be enjoyed by the citizens of any foreign country, which shall not by its laws have granted to citizens of the United States equal and similar privileges to those herein granted, nor until such foreign country shall have been named in a proclamation by the President. Section 7 makes all the provisions of the present copyright laws not inconsistent with this act applicable to those citizens of foreign cauntries who may be entitled to the benealso to have the sole right of translating

ntries who may be entitled to the bene

MR. SPEER'S NOMINATION.

A FAVORABLE REPORT EXPECTED-UNREASONABLE OBJECTIONS TO HIM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. S .- Mr. Emory Speers, ap pointed as United States Attorney in Georgia, still · awaits the confirmation of the Senate. The appointment has been postponed under a rule of the Judiciary Committee, though there can be no doubt that it will be favorably reported at the next meeting. Mr. Speer's prosecution of the South Carelina Bourbons accused of violation of the election laws, which has made him obnoxious to the South Carolina Senators, who are said to demand his defeat because of certain obligations which some Republican Senators are under to them for votes for confirmations, which they claim must be returned in kind. This is probably a falsehood, so far at least as any willingness by Republican Senators to become parties to such a bargain is concerned. The statement that the South Carolina Senators attempted to defeat Mr. Speer's nomination by such means comes very near the truth, although Senator Butler is understood to have denied it.

Some interesting figures are given by Mr. Speer in connection with his election to Congress. He was chosen as an Independent by the combined votes of Independent Democrats and white and black Republicans. The votes of the black men were necessary to elect him. "Negro supremacy," he says, " as understood by Southern Bourbons means the rule of a majority, however small, which would have been a minority but for black votes, however few. If there are 20,000 white voters and 10,000 black voters in a district, and the white voters are equally divided, then that side which manages to cqually divided, then that side which manages to secure a few more negro votes than the other is said to have 'put the negro on top.' In other words, it is 'negro supremacy.'" In 1878 Mr. Speer was elected by 10,897 votes, against 10,675. In 1880 he was re-elected by 12,653 votes, against 8,589. In 1882 he was defeated by 1,456 votes to 11,918. The population in his district is as follows: Whites, 139,149; blacks, 43,601. Only three counties have have black majorities. In Georgia, according to the census of 1880, 21,78 per cent of the whites and 19.78 of the blacks are males of voting age. In Mr. Speer's district, (the lXth), there are 20,305 white, and 8,624 black males of voting age—a total of 28,929 men entitled to vote. In 1880, the total vote cast in the district as shown above was 21,242, or less than 55 per cent of the whole. In 1882 the total vote was 20,484, being 68 per cent, of the whole. In 1880 he had 4,000 more votes than there were black men of the voting age. In 1882 he had 3,300 nore. If the same proportion of blacks as of whites failed to vote at each election, and if he received every black white votes to 5.84 black votes.

There can be no doubt, however, that buildezing took place at the last election, and that it resulted for cutting down the black vote. For every one

offered to do the work for \$1,095,000. The increase is due, he rays, to the increased cost of labor, material, etc. The work is to be completed in 1885. This resolution supplements the one introduced in the Senate by Senator Lapham the other day.

A MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AMENDMENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Representative Ray, of New-York, to-day offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. It reads as follows: amendment to the Constitution. It reads as follows:
Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty by
appropriate legislation, to make and establish uniform
laws regulating marriage and divorce in the several
Bates and Territories of the United States and for the
enforcement thereof, and to prescribe penalties for the
violation thereof. The several courts of the respective
States and Territories shall have jurisdiction of all actions
brought thereunder in such courts, by the citizens thereof,
in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the Lexislatures of the several States and Territories respectively,

THE DUTY ON SUMATRA TOBACCO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 8.—The tobacco growers and dealers of Central New-York are deeply interested in the recent ruling of the Treasury Department on the rate of duty to be paid on Sumatra leaf tobacco. Last evening Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Representative Hiscock, of New-York, had a long conference with representatives of the tobacco growers and dealers in regard to the matter, and to-day they attended before Secretary Folger, and exhaustive arguments were made against the recent ruling of Assistant Secretary French. They left the Secretary feeling considerable confidence that Mr. French's ruling will be reversed.

INJURED IN AN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT. Washington, Jan. 8 .- A serious elevator accident occurred at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon after office hours, and the elevator conductor, Theodore Bockey, narrowly escaped death. The north was in the sub-basement when Secretary Chandler left his office. He touched the elevator bell in the second story, aithough it was after office hours. The conductor knew the Secretary's ting, and immediately pulled the cable to raise the elevator. Steam had been turned off, and Bockey jumped out, without shutting the steam vaive, to have it turned on aroin. At that moment the engineer turned officing it, made a spring to regain his ascend. Bockey would have been cut the control of the stationary doorway. He was badly brushed, but the engineer heard his ery and shut off steam in time to save his life. The whole top of the doorway was carried away, and had the accident occurred on any other floor, where the entrance ways are much heavier and itronger, Bockey would have been cut in two, notwithstanding the prompt affition of the engineer. His back was literally skinned and severely bruised, and his ankin badly crushed. Today he is feeling much better, and unless there is some internal injury, will recover.

APPOINTMENTS BY GENERAL MCCOOK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—General McCook. Secretary of the Senate, has advised Colonel C, C, Morrow, of Missouri, and Major-General Williams, of Ohio, that they will be retained in the positions of Assistant Executive Clerk and Pettion Clerk respectively. These gent their positions efficiently for several years. It is stated that Mr. Spencer, formerly Journal Clerk under Secretary Gorham. will be reappointed to that position, will McDonald, the present encumbent, as his assistant.

PROMOTION OF ENGINEER LORING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate yesterday: Chief Engineer Charles Loring to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy department.

THE REMAINS OF DE LONG AND HIS MEN. the second story, although it was after office hours. The conductor knew the Secretary's ring, and immediately

THE REMAINS OF DE LONG AND HIS MEN.

ceived upon their arrival at New-York. He will direct a committee of naval officers, who will be accompanied by relatives and friends of the dead explorers, to receive the bodies. A temporary vanit will be creeted at the New-York Navy Yard, where the bodies will remain until finally interred in accordance with the wishes of friends. The bodies are expected to reach New-York by the middle of February.

A MESSAGE ON RIVER IMPROVEMENTS. THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS THE EARLY PASSAGE

OF AN APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The message of the President transmitting to Congress the report of the Mississippi Commission says: "I take this occasion to invite the early attention of Congress to the continuation of the work on the Mississippi River which has been car-ried on under the plans of the Commission. My sense of the importance of the improvement of this river not only to the people of the Northwest, but especially to the inhabitants of the lower Mississippi River valley. has already been expressed in a special communication to the last Congress. The harvests of grain and cotton pro-duced in the region bordering on the Missis-sippi are so vast to be of national importance, and the project now being executed for their cheap transportation should be sufficiently provided for. The Commission report that the results due to the still uncompleted works have been remarkable, and give the highest encouragement for expecting the ultimate success of the improvement. The act of August 2, 1882, appropriated \$4,234,000 for the work on that part of the river below Cairo. The estimates of the Commission already transmitted to Congress call for \$3,000,000 for the continuation of the work below Cairo, and it appears from their report that all of the last appropriation available for active operations has been exhausted, and that there is urgent need of an immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue the work without loss of time, in view of the approach of the flood season with its attendant dangers. It therefore recommend to Congress the early passage of a separate bill on this subject." Commission report that the results due to the still un-

COST OF THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

EXPENDITURES FOR COUNSEL, DETECTIVES, AND OTHERS.

Washington, Jan. 8 .- In response to a esolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Van Wyck on December 13 last, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate copies of youchers and items audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury on account of expenses incurred by the Department of Justice since March 4, 1881, with the names of special or assistant attorneys and the names of de-tectives employed, Secretary Folger sent to the Senate today a transcript of the expenditures by the Department of
Justice on these accounts, which covers several hundred York. [Adopted.] pages of foolscap. Included in the mass of vouchers are ose for payments on account of services of special attorneys, detectives, etc., engaged in the Star Route cases. which are the vouchers Senator Van Wyck wished to ob-

Following is a list of the items of payment on account f services in the Star Route cases:

To George Bliss, November 8, 1881 (unitemized), \$2,500. September 9, 1881, services two days at Long Branch in consultation with the Attorney-General and others, September 14, 1881, services two days at Long Branch in constitution with the Attorney-General and others. September 15, 1881, entire day at library of Law Institute examining the authorities as "informations." September 30, eleven days at Washing-

"informations." September 30, eleven days at Washingconsultation with the Attorney-General and counset in the preparation of "informations" against Brady
and others. October 21,1881, three days at Philadelphia
and Washington. October 29, 1881, three days at Washington. November 5, 1881, four days at Washington in
argument of motion to researd order permitting information to be filed. November 7, 1881, drawing the complaint against F. B. Lilley; same date, drawing the complaint against F. B. Lilley; same date, drawing the complaint against George F. Brott. November 16,
1881, three days at Washington preparing complaints and
procuring warrants against Brott & Lilley, A. O. Buck,
William S. Berringer and Albert E. Boone. November 24,
1881, seven days at Washington. December 2,
1881, seven days at Washington. December 12, 1881,
four days at Washington. December 17, 1881, one day at
Washington. December 24, 1881, two days at Washington. December 31, 1881, five days at Washington. September 14 to December 25, 1881, constant services in
New-York between those days other than those occupied
as above. Total, 85,000. Disbarsements: September 9 to
December 24 thout Hemized), \$338-83. March 25,
1882, to George Blies, for services as counsed in the Star Route cases, including the
preparation for the Grand Jury of the cases a minst the
Dorseys, Bradley, Miner, Peck, Vaile, Revelel, Sanderson
and Turner, the examination of fifty-three witnesses, the
arrest and examination in the Police Court and the indictment of Albert E. Boone, S. G. Cabell, James W.
Donahoe, Charles H. Dickson, E. J. Sweet, W. W. Jackson, Kate M. Arnastrong, A. O. Buck and others, with
services in the cases of Lilley and Boone,
there being in all twenty-three indictments, consultation with the Attorney-General and coung age. In 1882 ...

se proportion of blacks as eat each election, and if he receive that he had each election, and if he receive the that was cast, then in 1880 he receive the that was cast, then in 1880 he receive the that he had exceed the head of the black votes, and in 1882 6,000 the hit provides to 5.864 black votes. For every one thus prevented from voting a white one must be added to the estimate just made to account for the votes as cast for Mr. Speer. The truth of the fact that buildoxing was resorted to is shown by the number of outrages which followed even after Mr. Speer had been defeated, and which had for their victims men who had voted for him. Five of these offenders are now serving out their sentence in the Albany Penitentiary. What is most strange, Mr. Speer seems to think, is that they have admitted their guilt, though the admission did not come natil after conviction.

RULEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

TELEGRAPH 10 THE TRIBUSE.

**TO Benjamin H. Brewster for processional services unpaid for and muther closes of the state search of the services are account, \$21. State of the settlement of former the sett Donahos, Charles H. Dickson, E. J. Sweet, W. W. Jackson, Kate M. Armstrong, A. O. Buck and others, with services in the cases of Lilley and Boone, there being in all twenty-three indictments, constant consultations with the Attorney-General advice as to the cases at Philadelphia and attending to correspondence; making sight journers from New-York to Washington and back, and forty-sight days' absence from home entirely devoted to these cases, hesides much labor and time bestowed on them in New-York, all since the settlement of former account and prior to date, \$5,200. Expense account, \$41876. To George Bills, from January 6 to March 16, 1883, \$5,700.

1, 1882.
To Allan Pinkerton, for services in Star Route cases, \$1,378 17. August 1, 1882—To Allan Pinkerton, \$1,347. September 12, 1882—To Allan Pinkerton, \$1,002 To Allan Pinkerton, from November 17, 1882, to March 10, 1883, \$2,406. February 1, 1883—\$1,476. March 31, 1883—\$70. To A. M. Glison, January 1, 1882, for services rendered in the Star Route cases to date, \$8,000. 35,000.
To James M. Temple, June 13, 1882, for services in pro-

curing testimony, witnesses, stc., in Colorado and New-Mexics, 8430. To James M. Temple, from November 10, to Descember, 1882, 8303.

To H. H. Wells, February, 1883, 8800. To William P. Wood, for services in election cases, \$136. To W. W. Kirby for securing attendance of witnesses in Star Loute case, \$50.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- In the Senate to-day four messages were received from the President-One ransmitting a letter from the Secretary of War recommending the sale of the site of the military post of Fort Sullivan, Maine; another transmitting a con from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the draft of a bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to certain tribes of Judians: a third transmitting another communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the draft of a bill to allow Indian homestend entries without payment of fees, and presenting the matter for the consideration of Congress, and a fourth transmit-ting for the information of Congress papers showing operations at the South Pass of the Mississippi River to December, 1883, and setting forth the necessity for

further appropriations for the work. further appropriations for the work.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hale and agreed to as follows: "That its Secretary of the Navy be and is bereby directed to inform the Semite what was the eriginal cost of all vessels whose immer are found on the Naval Register for the year 1883 under the Burcau of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering and Equipment and Recruiting, together with the total expense for repairs since their construction, under the same burcaus or otherwise."

The following resolution relating to the New Orleans.

reans or otherwise."

The following resolution relating to the New-Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company, which was offered by Mr. Van Wyck, went over till to-morrow:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to suspend action in issuing certificates or patents for said lands to said corporation until Congress at this session shall determine the questions involved in the claims of said corporation.

en the Senate then took up the unfinished business of when the sense the new rules, considerable debate are son the proposed rule which relates to appropriat ils. It provides that appropriation bills for the chases of the District of Columbia shall be referred to

out of the provise contained in the appropriation already made for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin

of correspondence relating to any negotiation with the Spanish Government on the subject of discriminating duties on commerce between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors were reoperied adjourned.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance this morning Senator Sher-man's bill to authorize National Banks to secure circulation up to ninety per cent of the bonds deposited, was under consideration, but no conclusions were reached.

under consideration, but no conclusions were reached.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, this morning, Messrs. Rogers, Ward, Taylor, Bincham and Wakefield were named as members of the sub-committee on Postai Telegraph, and Messrs. Maney, Rogers, Palze, White and Skinner as members of the sub-committee on Postai Telegraph, and Messrs. Maney, Rogers, Palze, White and Skinner as members of the sub-committee on Public Lands, this morning, acted favorably upon a report from the Sub-Committee on Land Grant Forfeitures, declaring forfeited the grants of seven roads as follows: The Gulf and Ship Island; the Elyton and Beards Bluff; the Savannah and Albany; the Tuscalcosa and Mobile; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, formerly the Iron Mountain of Missouri, and the Iron Mountain of Arkanasa; the Mobile and New Orleans, and the Memphis and Charleston.

All interstate commerce bills before the Committee on Commerce, are, by the action of the committee, that of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, the morning, said that the action of the protective Democrats of the House was still a matter of death, but in any event the action of the protective and eniculated to unite the party in favor of tariff reform.

rvative and calculated to unite the party in favor of

conservative and calculated to time the party in favorating freform.

Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs at their meeting this morning indulged in an informal talk in regard to the recommended closing of certain Navy Yards. Mr. Harmes, of Pennsylvania, freely expressed himself, and said that there was an inconsistency in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy to build up the Navy, and at the same time favor the closing of certain Navy Yards. Mr. Morse, of Mussachusetts, entertained a similar opinion. A subcommittee is to be appointed at an early day to fully investigate the subject of closing yards. Mr. J. O'Connor, of New-York, was made clerk of the committee.

HOUSE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Washington, Jan. 8 .- The following resoions and bills were introduced in the House to-day: By Mr. Hunt, of Louisiann-A joint resolution for the ediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 in accordance with the urgent request of the Mississippi River Com-

By Mr. Money, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Post Offices-A resolution to call on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether a British spy named O'Brien

By Mr. Robinson, of New-York-A resolution calling on Secretary of State for information as to whether our Ministers obey the law of March 27, 1867. [The law forbids United States Ministers to foreign countries from appearing in public in court dress and requires them to wear the ordinary apparel of an American citizen.]

By Mr. Dorsheimer, of New-York—To make bills of lading conclusive in certain cases; also abolishing duties on lumber, timber and other product of the forest.

Ry Mr. Bagley, of New York—To protect applicants for pension, and to prevent fraud in the Pension Office. Also, for the purchase of trade dollars by the fractional coins of the United States.

pension, and to prevent rand must be tractional coins of the United States.

By Mr. Black of New-York—Proposing the following amendments to the Constitution: 1—Uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. 2—Giving the President power to veto one or more items in an appropriation bill.

3.—Creating a statute of limitations to all claims against the United States. 4—The credit, money and property of the United States not to be lossed or be given to private corporations. 5. Prohibiting the granting of exclusive privileges and forbidding legislation on appropriation bills. Also a bill to repeat Section 2.771 of the Revised Statutes. [Sigs bill will allow foreign vessels to ascend rivers and shipad.] Also a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River between Storm King and Breakneck mountains, N. Y. [Mr. Beach states that his bill has no connection with that introduced at Albamy by Senator Murphy.]

By Mr. Cox of New York—A bill cauling on one free-dent for copies of the correspondence between the Gov-ernments of Russia and the United States with respect to the condition and treatment of Hebrews by Russia and especially with reference to Hebrew cirizons of the United States; also, to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the for-eign carrying trade, and for free ship-material; also, to prohibit the coinage of the three-cent piece; also, for the relief of letter-carriers; also to encourage Societies of the Vicinage to erect monuments on battle fields.

By Mr. Murchiere, of Pennsylvania—For the appointment of a Scientific Commission which may conduct the National Conference of Electricians to be held in Philadelphia in 1884.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—Tendering the thanks of Congress and conferring additional rank upon Chief Engineer George W. Melville.

By Mr. Benster, of Wiscons n—Proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress or the State Legislatures from emeting any law prohibiting or abridging the manufacture or sale of any article of merchandiac composed in part or whole of any product of the soil.

By Mr. Sunner, of Wisconsin—Proposing a Constitutional amendment limiting the veto power of the President, by providing that a measure may be passed over his veto by a majority vote.

The total number of bills introduced to-day was 674.

doni, of provining that a measure may be passed over all affective provining that a measure may be passed over all affects. The total manber of bulls introduced to day was 674.

The total manber of bulls introduced to day was 674.

WASHINGTON, Jain. S.—Con. mander W. B. Boff has been ordered to selected days at the Navy Bepartment, and Sungeon Daniel McMuritet to .; y at the naval render more provinced to the state of the state of

ANOTHER BOND CAGE PROBERES.-It is probable that another call for three per cent bonds will be issued dur-ing the present week.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Sec-retury Folger, who was detained at the Treasury Depart-ment by official uniseas. Boutine questions pertaining to the different departments were considered.

FATHER WALSH'S FUNERAL,

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8 .- The remains of Father Lawrence Walsh lay in state in the Cathedral last night. The funeral services took place this morning. Bishop Hendrickson delivered an impressive eulogy, and said: "Father Walsh's death brines grief to every Catholic Irishman and he will be mourned throughout the length and breadth of Ireland." "The remains were entombed in St. Francis Cemetery.

TROTTING ON THE ICE.

TICONDEROGA, Jan. 8 .- The trotting associations of the following places will hold a series of ice meetings, constituting a grand circuit, as follows: Port Henry, January 22, lasting three days; Ticonderoga, January 29, lasting four days; Montreal, February 5, lasting four days; Ollaws, February 12, lasting four days. The association of each place will offer not less than \$10 000 in the second Washington, Jan. S.—Secretary Chandler is making arrangements to have the bodies of Lieutenant Commander De Long and comrades appropriately rewith the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies

Missers.

Mr. Miller, of California, offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the Freedent, if not incompatible that \$10,000 in purses.

Lake Champlain froze over to-day. This is the earliest chesing of navigation on that lake for twelve years.

THE COMMITTEE LISTS.

HOW THE PLACES HAVE BEEN DIVIDED.

SENATOR M'CARTHY'S WORKING FORCES-THE SPEAKER'S DISTRIBUTION. ALBANY, Jan. 8 .- In the Senate to-night President pro ten. McCarthy announced the Senate commit,

Pinance—Messrs. Lansing, Bowen, Low, Davidson, Jacobs, Thatcher and Murphy. Judiciary—Messrs. Ellsworth, Thomas, Gilbert, Lan-sing, Comstock, Coggeshall, Titus, Nelson and Van Schalek.

sing, Comstock, Coggeshau, Titus, Nelson and Van Schalek.

Railroads—Messrs. Thomas, Baker, Low, Arkell, Nelson Newhold and Plunkett.

Cities—Messrs., Gibbs, Daggett, McCarthy, Lansing, Daly, Cullen and Thacher.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Fassett, Arkell Coggeshall, Kiernan, Robb and Campbell.

Canals—Messrs. Robinson, Comstock, Vedder, Coggeshall, Robb, Van Schalek and Plunkett.

Lunurance—Messrs. Baker, Bowen, Daggett, Fassett, Kiernan, Titus and Murphy.

Taxation and Retrenehuent—Messrs. Vedder, Arkell.

Baker, Murphy and Jacobs.

Miscellaneous Corporations—Messrs. Coggeshall, Robinson, Davidson, Jacobs and Campbell.

Banks—Messrs. Esty, Arkell and Robb.

International Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs.

Gilbert, Robinson and Van Schalek.

Villages—Messrs. Arkell, Davidson and Callen.

Literdure—Messrs. Gilbert, Esty and Daly.

Mittin—Messrs. Otts, Daggett and Robb.

Public Health—Messrs. Low, Thomas and Nelson.

Public Printing—Messrs. Esty, Davidson and Cullen.

State Prisons—Messrs. Bowen, Esty, Comstock, Nelson and Campbell.

Manufactures—Messrs. Bowen, Comstock and Plunkett.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bowen, Comstock Lansing

Manufactures—Nessis, nowen, communication and Finances.
Agriculture—Messis, Low, Otls and Thus.
Privileges and Elections—Messis. Comstock, Lansing and Murphy.
Public Buildings—Messis. Davidson, Coggeshall and Pinnkett.
Public Expenditures—Messis. Arkell, Fassett and Expenditures-Messrs. Arkell, Fassett and Thateher.

Engressed Bilts-Messrs. Daggett, Otis, Coggeshall,
Kiernan and Newbold.

Reads and Bridges-Messrs. Robinson, Daggett and

ion and Division of Towns and Countles-Measrs Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—accass Baker, Vedder and Campbell. Claims—Messrs. Comstock, Esty and Daly, Indian Afairs—Messrs. Vedder, McCarthy and Titus. Poor Laws—Messrs. Gibes, Fassett and Newbold. ; Manufacture of Sail—Messrs. Ellsworth, McCarthy and

Kiernan.

Game Laws—Messrs. Otts, Gilbert and Van Schalck.

Joint Library—Messrs. Fassett, Gilbert and Thatchel

Bales—Messrs. McCarthy, Ellsworth and Jacobs. The following is a list of the Assembly Committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs, Littlejohn, of Oswego; Prios f Chautanqua; Howe, New-York; Erwin, St. Lawrence footnion, Essex; O'Neil, Franklin; Hecker, Albany; Rice miario; Welch, Niagara, Johnson, Westchester, and mint, Cliaton.

Judiciary-Messrs. Husted, of Westchester; Scott,
Judiciary-Messrs. Husted, of Westchester; Scott,
Jvingston: House, New-York; Westfall, Washington;
Japp, Putnam; Nash, Cattarangus; Boyce, FultonJamilton; Smith, Clinton; Van Cott, New-York; Nelson,

ox, Erie. ws-Mesars, Kent, of Dutchess; Hunt, Jeffer

General Laws—Messrs. Kent, of Dutchess; Hunt, Hefferson; Haskell, Madison; Kruse, of Cattaraugus; Beckwith, St. Lawrence; Kneeland, Cortland; Hasbrouck, Ulster; Oliver, New-York; Burns, Kings; Driess, of Niagara, and Brown, Chenango.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. House, of New, York; Tremper, Ulster; Hall, Allegany; Hawkins, Suffolk Bulder, New-York; Sheemaker, Ouondaga; Seeber, Jefferson; Butler, Kings; Donohue, Erie; Duffy, New-York and Miles, Reusselaer.

Insurance—Messrs. Allen, of New-York; Locke, Warnerson; Busseler, Kings; Donolaus, Erie; Dany, See Voland Miles, Rensselaer.

Insurance—Messrs. Allen, of New-York; Locke, Warren; Hodges, Kings; Dean, Columbia; Lewis, New-York; Bailey, Gensee; Husted, Westchester; Haggerty, New-York; Cady, Tompkins; Church, Queens, and Maher,

York; Cady, Tompkins; Church, Queens, and Maher, Albany.

Banks-Messrs. Erwin, of St. Lawrence; Pierson, Wayne; Howland, Cayuga; Haskell, Madison; Taylor, Kings; Locke, Rensselaer; Roosevelt, New-York; Wilcox, Erie; Brown, Sehoharie; Mullaney, New-York, and Harpending, Yates.

Internal Afairs-Messrs. Hunt, Jefferson, Olin, Broome; Garbutt, Monroe; Kneeland, Cortiand; Smith, New-York; Dibble, Orleans; Horton, Chautanqua; Brown, Chenango; Walrath, Montgomery; Brown, Schoharle, and McDonald, New-York.

Afairs of Villays-Messrs. Noxon, Saratoga; Price, Chautanqua; Priddy, Cayuga; Van Duser, Chemung; Garbutt, Monroe; Sweet, Oswego; Kruse, Cattarangus; Allen, Lewis; Fetter, Rockland; Ackroyd, Oneida, and Dimnick, Orange.

Rocala and Bridges-Messrs. Priddy, Cayuga; Hall,

olmniek, Orange.

Rosela and Bridges—Messrs. Priddy, Cayuga; Hall,
Illegany; Briggs, Saratoga; Van Duser, Chemung;
bean, Columbia; Jones, Senaca; Curtis, St. Lawrence;
clilds, Sullivan; Maher, Albany; Whiteman, Steuben,
and McCalcl, Greene.

Tuttle Pristing—Messrs. Locke, Warren; Taylor, Kings;
ovec. Onelda; Zimmerman, Albany, Nason, Kings;

Hooley, Rensselaer.

Caritable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Palmer,
Wyoming; Hodges, Kings; Lewis, New-York; Brings,
Santoga; Olin, Broome; Horton, Chautamqua; Hawkins,
Suffulk; Jackson, Eric; Ely, Otsego; Johnston, Ulster,
and Jobes, New-York.

Public Education—Messrs. Vector, Schenedally, How-

and Jobes, New-York.

Public Education-Messrs. Veeder, Scheneetady; Howland, Cayngn; Balley, Genesee; Cartwright, Delaware;
Clinton, Erle; Noxon, Saratoga, Earl, Kings; Higgins,
New-York; Church, Queens, and Nolson, Otsego.

Milltin-Messrs. Heath, Kings; Balley, Genesee; Nash
Cattaraugas; Tremper, Uster: Curtis, St. Lawrence;
Roosevall, New-York; Van Duser, Chemung; Donohue,
Erie; Mahler, Albany; Johnson, Westchester, and Haggerty, New-York

Catims-Messrs. Horton, Chautaugua; Lewis, NewYork; Pean, Columbia; Bibble, Orleans; Jones, Scheen;
Garbutt, Monroe; House, New-York; Odell, Orange;
Ackroyd, Onelda; Higgins, New-York, and Driess, Niagara.

Red red Relations-Messrs, Westfall, Washington: Pier-Wayne; Krase, Cattaraugus; Jones, Seneca; Van n, New-York; Hodges, Klags; Kneeland, Cortland; leay, Kings; Wilcox, Eric; Ely, Otsego, and Oliver,

New York.

Game Lows - Messes, O'Nell, of Franklin; Seeber, JefferGame Lows - Messes, Thoras Howland.

Joint Library-Messrs, Geddes, Onendaga; Palmer, Wyoming; Becker, Albany; Roche, New-York, and Kel-ey, Klucs.

ley, Kings.

Sub-Committee of the Whole-Messrs, Dayton, New-York;
Kittle, New-York; Nason, Kings; Earl, Kings; Forsyth,
Albany; Childa, Sullivan; Beckwith, St. Lawrence; WalFath, Montgomery; Allen, Lewis; Geddes, Onondaga;
Haskells, Madison; Ely, Otseco; Priddy, Cayura; Plerson, Wayne; Price, Chautanqua, and Clinton, Eric.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER. THE STATE DEBT-CONDITION OF THE ASYLUMS-TAXATION. ALBANY, Jan. 8 .- The annual report of Con-

troller Davenport for the fiscal year ending September 30 1883, was presented to the Legislature to-night. After prosenting the figures showing the condition of the co school, literature and other funds the report preceeds as

follows:

In my annual report transmitted to the Legislature in January, 1883, I estimated the surplus at \$1.87,073-34. The result is apparently \$137,505-37 less than the estimate, but as \$774,357-72 of the 1883 appropriations for the new Capitol from the "surplus," was paid prior to September 30, 1883, and \$333,052-31 of the appropriation by act chapter 133, have of 1883, for cost of investing the capital of the Common School and United States Deposit Funds, was also paid from the surplus during the last fiscal year, the actual results, in fact, \$729,904-60 better than the estimates. This large difference is made up by excess of receipts (over estimates) from taxes on corporations, \$435,179-31 (\$351, 123.75 was on account of the tax of 1880, paid under recent decisions of the courts); from non-resident

taxes, \$50,732.79, and \$85,112.62 from the sale of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat property on Staten Island. The remainder is accounted for by lapsed appropriations and balances of appropriations in force, but not required, and various miscellaneous receipts in excess of estimates.

The Legislature of last year, by the recommendation of this department, reserved \$1,000,000 out of the surplus to meet the expenses and appropriations of the State oduring the months when the receipts were not equal to the expenditures. Without this reserve the State would, for at least three months of the year ending December 30, have been obliged to borrow from \$300,000, and except for the receipt during the year of \$351,183.75 for tax for year 1880, paid by corporations, under a decision of the court rendered during the year year, and which amount could not be taken into account as a probable receipt when the recommendation of the reserve of \$1,000,000 was made, the State would have been obliged to borrow \$700,000 or \$800,000. The result justifies the recommendation of the reserve of \$1,000,000 was made, the State would have been obliged to borrow \$700,000 or \$800,000. The result justifies the recommendation of the result justifies the recommendation of the September 30, 1882, the total funded debt was \$9, 106,054.87, classified as follows:

General Fund (Indian annulties).

\$9.983,300.00

General Fund (Indian annuities)......

During the fiscal year \$638,200 of the canal debt matured January 1, 1883, of which \$635,200 was paid, which leaves the total State debt September 30, 1883, \$8,473,854 87. In referring to the asylums for the insane, the Coutroller states that the number of patients in the six insti-

tutions last year was 3,684. He then says:

The asylums cannot long continue to support the yearly increasing number of applicants. I would not recommend the crecting of additional asylums, but plans for increasing the capacity of the present institutions would be better, provided it be done upon entirely different methods from those pursued in the crection of some of the original structures. For example, the crection of the original structures. For example, the crection of the thudson River state Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsle, was authorized at an estimated cost of \$500,000, to accommodate 600 patients. Half of the contemplated structure has been erected and completed at a cost of nousd numbers of \$1,760,000; and accommodates 300 patients. The erection of the Buffulo Asylum was authorized at an estimated cost of \$600,000, to accommodate 600 patients. Half of the contemplated structure has been erected and furnished at a cost of \$1,300,000, and accommodates now 340 patients. Taking the capacity of these buildings into account, with their cost, it will be seen that the State has paid, at a moderate estimate, \$5,000 to put a roof over every pauper patient it accommodates.

Without commenting upon this astenishing extravagues in building, the practical question is, how was it brought about and what is the protection against its repetition? To prevent a repetition of this in the future let there be inserted in every law authorizing the erection of buildings, whether new projects or additions to existic; institutions, a clause requiring the plans of the proposed structure to be approved by the State Board of Charities and this Department before the work can be commenced or the money for building available. tutions last year was 3,684. He then says:

or the money for building available.

The gross valuation of taxable property in 1873 was \$1,129,626,386, and last year it was \$2,872,257,325. In concluding his report, the Controller says:

A complete code of taxation will not be prepared and A complete code of taxation will not be prepared and passed in the session of any one Legislature, but each succeeding Legislature can add to the work, which time and experience will modify and finally complete, and I urgently and respectfully recommend to your honorable body, as a guide for your share of this necessary labor, the well-diseased work of the able and non-partisan Tax Commission of 1881.

GOOD SHOWING OF THE PRISONS.

ALBANY, Jan. 8 .- The report of the Superintendent of the State Prisons, sent to the Legislature this vening, shows the earnings for the year at Auburn, Sing ing and Clinton to have been \$407,061 58; the expenditures \$397,955 33, leaving surplus of \$9,106 23. Auburn and Sing Sing prisons more than paid their expenses, Clinton ran behind. This is the best result yet reported.

Mr. Baker declares that the productive capacity of the prisoners is increasing, and their condition improving; the number of prisoners is lessening, and they are under better discipline than formerly, and the determent and corrective potency of imprisonment is visibly augmented. While the prison system of this State is still susceptible of improvement, it is the nearest approach to the ideal yet seen here. Its financial and meral results prove beyond contradiction its excellence and superiority. The abandonment of it, therefore, would be an act of fatulty, whether it be regarded from the standpoint of financial success or from the other, of prison reform working out the greatest benefits to the people of the State in a social and moral way. After spending millions of money raised by taxation from the people in vain experiments with wrong systems, and still always missing the other object of reforming and diminishing the criminal class and thereby saving the State from the loss of nuderected and unpunished crime, is it possible that the intelligence, the benevolence and the practical judgment of the people will choose to take another plunge into the bottomics pit of fallacious theories and plans! Clinton ran behind. This is the best result yet reported.

MR. SEYMOUR AND THE CANALS.

LETTER FROM THE STATE ENGINEER IN DEFENCE OF HIS RECENT REPORT.

Sin: Now that there appears to be a slight subsidence in the sharp fire which has been opened upon me during the last few days by the newspaper press, on account of some opinions expressed in the and as these criticisms have generally been based upon misrepresentations of fact, and garbled extracts from that report, I will ask for a little space in your columns for the purpose of making such exdanations and corrections as the nature of the case

and my own vindication seem to require, By referring to the closing paragraphs of the renort in question, it will be seen that I did not anticipate at the present time, either from the press or the people, a very favorable reception of some of the opinions expressed therein; more particularly with reference to the probable future destiny of th State canals; and also, as to the many visionary and impracticable plans proposed for securing an increased water supply from the Adirondack region. It did not occur to me, however, that, while performing an official duty to the State, by giving expression to my honest convictions upon these subjects, I should be charged with duplicity and hypocrisy, in having concealed from the people, during the last election, my real opinions respecting these matters. It is, therefore, more particularly with reference to this feature of the case, that I feel called upon to submit to the public the following state-

ment of facts. A reference to my reports for 1882, both upon the canals and railroads of the State, will show that the same opinions were then expressed with reference to the superiority of railroads over canals for purposes of inland transport; and also as to the far greater benefits resulting to the city of New-York by reason of the numerous trunk lines of railway converging within her borders, than could ever be expected to accrue from the State canals. These reports immediately became public documents, and were given a wide circulation throughout the State; and generally received favorable comments from the press.

Furthermore, the Republican State Convention of last fall, which, without any solicitation on my part, renominated me by acclamation for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, together with the newspaper press which supported that nomination, and the people of the State who voted for my election, could therefore have had no excuse for being ignorant of my views in relation to these subjects. The additional fact that the Anti-Monopoly Leagues both in this city and throughout the State, which claim to control over 25,000 votes, singled me out in their printed circulars from the other candidates upon the Republican State ticket, as one to be defeated at all hazards, on account of my supposed monopolistic proclivities, shows most conclusively that at least this class of the public considered itself fully posted upon the subject. It will also be observed that, instead of endeavoring to conceal or ignore the opinions expressed upon these subjects in my former reports, they are largely quoted from and reproduced, for the purpose of illustrating the views and justifying the conclusions arrived at in the present report.

In view of the foregoing statements it is respectfully submitted that, so far as concerns the malignant charges made against me by some portions of the press, to the effect that I have acted in bad faith toward my constituents or the public at large, they are entirely without foundation. It is either my fault or my misfortune that my good name and professional reputation are the only legacies that it will probably be in my power to bequeath to my family and friends; and therefore I cannot submit to unjust aspersions of this nature without at least an attempt at my own vindication. Whatever may have been my private convictions with reference to the ultimate destiny of the State canals, I am fully conscious of having done everything in my power, during my late earned out, be best calculated to increase their efficiency and establish their success.

With your kind permission I will reserve to a future occasion the privilege of making some researches last fall, which, without any solicitation on my part, renominated me by acclamation for the office

With your kind permission I will reserve to a future occasion the privilege of making some remarks in review of the grounds taken by the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, upon the subject of the State canals, as foreshadowing the coming report of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Shas Skymour. SILAS SEYMOUR. New-York, Jan. 8, 1884.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE,

The steamer City of Chester brought among her passengers, yesterday, Captain and Mrs. Snend and and family, the Rev. G. D. Buchanan, Joseph Wood, Al-

the Sinking Fund a communicatio. tetting for h the aims and objects of the company. He states that no less than 50,000,000 gallons of pure fresh water will be delivered daily at the northern line of the city level. The aquedued will be constructed without cost to the city, and be completed within two years from the date of the contract. The sole condition required by the company is that the city shall pay for each million gallons delivered the actual cost during the year 1882 of each million gallons supplied from the Croton system.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. BOTH HOUSES ORGANIZED.

CAPTAIN A. B. STONEY ELECTED SPEAKER-POINTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Jan. 8.-The Legislature of New-Jersey organized for its 10sth annual session at a little after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The party cauchees in the morning were not excited, and the programme outlined in this morning's THIBUNE was carried into effect. In the Senate Beujamin A. Vail was elected president; William A. Stiles, of Sussex, secretary; William A. Mo-Crellish, of Mercer, assistant; A. C. English of Atlantic, engrossing clerk; Joseph Donovan, sergeant-at-arms, with doorkeepers, etc. The new Senators were sworn in and Mr. Vall made a graceful speech, acknowledging the honorconferred upon him. His notable utterance was on railroad taxation, when he said that the sequality of the present system was apparent and that adjourn without taking some action to bring all property under the operation of just and equitable laws and the sposition of taxation. The first bill introduced was one by Senator Stainsby providing for the civil rights of colored men in New-Jersey. It is essentially the United states statute which was recently declared unconstitutional, and provides that no discrimination on account of color or race shall be made under penalty. A core of other bills were also presented and the Governor's message was received. Messas, Miller, Youngblood and Heris were appointed a committee on the inauguration of Governor Abbett, and after an bour's

session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. The House organized clamsily. Captain A. B. Stoney, of Monmouth, was elected Speaker by the Democrats thanks. The following officers were elected: Clerk, Henry D. Winton, of Berzen; Assistant, T. F. Noonan, of Hudson; Engrossing Clerk, H. D. S. Steele, of Hunter-den; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. J. Donovan, of Hudson, with the usual minor officers and a couple of extra officers, The Governor's message was received and not read and the usual resolutions were adopted. A feature of the election for Speaker was the vote for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Stoney, by Assemblyman Burgess (Rep.), of Essex,

Mr. Burgess said he liked to vote for the winning man, and vouchsafed no further explanation.

The third annual message of Governor Ludlow, after stating the financial situation as announced in Tus TRIBUNE to-day, proceeds to a discussion of the railroad taxation question. The value of railroad property in New-Jersey, he states, is \$227,384,534, and is taxed for \$677,557 76, or less than one-third of one per cent, while other property is taxed at rates varying from one to three per cent. This, the Governor declares, is un-

to three per cent. This, the Governor declares, is unjust, and he proceeds as follows:

To meet the difficulties caused by this condition of affairs many plans have been proposed, some of them the volving the most radical changes, by amendment to the Constitution, and opening up questions of the gravest character which will take years to decide. Considerable thought upon the subject, however, has lead me to the belief that it is much better to take as the basis of action the present statute, and to correct the weak points in that. This can easily be done, because they can be covered by a very few provisions. First, the power and duty of taxing should be reposed in a board, having no other duty to perform, and owing their appointment to some authority as far removed as possible from the influence of the persons to be taxed. Next, the basis on which the tax is to be levied should be accurately defined, and should include all the elements which go to make up the worth and value of an enterprise, so clearly stated as to leave as little room as possible for a diminishing process by a technical construction. Next, the taxing board should be required to keep themselves constantly informed of any changes in the cost and value of the roads, and to change their assessments in accordance therewith, and the companies should be required to communicate each information fully

The Governor also recommends a change in the laws so ileges in part. He thinks the cost of the hunatic asylums voted to a review of the State affairs, and the whole is

in all of the twenty-one counties as at present. He also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to set apart a day as Arbor Day, for the planting of trees and the public discussion and consideration of matters pertaining to forestry.

Controller Anderson's annual report shows the total receipts for the year to be \$3,177,495 21, and the total expenditures \$3,103,301 83. The increase in the receipts over those of the preceding year has been \$347,886 60. The decrease in the disbursements has been \$126,026 92.

A DEAD WOMAN UNRECOGNIZED.

THE MURDER MYSTERY AT ELMIRA STILL UN-SOLVED-A POSSIBLE CLEW. Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The mystery surrounding the murdered girl, found near the cemetery here on Sunday, deepens. It has been learned positively that it is neither of the persons it was at first supposed to be. It is now thought that Mrs. Kelly, a woman who keeps a liquor shop near the Reformatory, a few rods from where the body was found, can give a clew that is the nearest correct. She claims that a young lady answering perfectly the description of the dead girl, came into her place last Friday in company with a man. The into her place last Friday in company with a man. The man ordered hot whickey and drank it. The girl did not drink while there. The two conversed in German. The girl spoke langish very planny, but the man tabled with a strong German accent. The couple left Mrs. Kelly's and went toward the Reformatory, and afterward returned. The mundered girl was evidently a stranger in the city. The remains are lying at the hospital today and the public were invited to inspect them to establish their identity in possible. The physicians will not make a post-morten examination until one or two days have claused.

SCALPED BY MACHINERY. Peressung, Jan. 8 .- Joseph Garden, an ola employe of Evans & Couningham's Planing Mills, was caught in the shafting this morning, while adjusting a belt, and before he was extricated his scalp was tora from his head. His body was terribly mangled so that death is but a question of a few hours.

ROYAL HOSPITALITY.

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP BY EDMUND YATES,

From London Treath.

Certainly the Crown Prince of Portugal has not been treated with any excess of hospitality during his visit to England. The cold reception which he has experienced is the more straine, inasmined as the Prince of Wales was received with the utmost splendor when he visited Lisbon a few years ago. He lived in a simplicial palace; balls, races and various reviews were got up in his bonor, and every conceivable attention was layished on him. The Duke of Braganza, after having been quartered in palaces at the other capitals which he has visited, was relegated to an inn in London, although Bucklingham Palace was, as usual, standing empty. The official answer to complaints on the subject is, that it his never been the custom to invite foreign princes to the palace during the absence of the Queen, but this is gross and palpable nonsense.

The Queen for nearly a quarter of a century has never occupied Buckingham Palace for more than six days in each year. It cost an enormous amount to build, and several thousands are yearly expended on its maintonians entitles of the pictures; and there it giands year after year, nobody ever entering in it, except on four afternoons when drawing-rooms are held, and on four afternoons when drawing-rooms are held, and on four afternooms when drawing-rooms are held, and on four afternoons when drawing-rooms are held, and on four afternooms when the country is not given receives every year from the country is not given to be hoarded up, but is intended to maintain the size and dignity of the Crews. The English Court has graffin and the proper for the country is not given to the Civil List charges amounting to over 2400,000 a year, the Queen was only in receipt of a tenth of that amount.

year, the queen was only in receipt of a central amount.

So far as expense goes, it saves a royal visitor little of nothing to be a guest at "the Palace." The tips which are given are enormous. When the Emperor Nicholar passed Ascot week at Windsor Castle, in 1844, he left. £3,000 for the servants, and gave twelve gold and diamond sunfi-boxes to the lords and gentieusen of the household. In 1855 the Emperor Napoleon gave £1,000 to the Windsor servants, and lact year the King of the Netherlands expended nearly £1,000 in the same way. In fact, I believe the Lord Staward keeps a regular tariff of what is expected, the amount varying according to the rank of the guest, and this is formally presented to the principal personage in attendance on him.

rank of the guest, and this is formally presented to the principal personage in attendance on him.

I C. Stagg, H. Sheridan, W. H. Eerse, Lawrence Hewitt, B. H. Hilingworth, Carlos Liberty, D. M. Minro, R. C. Hopwood, B. F. Babcock, C. G. Bennett, J. W. Brown, and Alexander Heroid.

THE RAMAPO WATER SCHEME.

F. A. Conkling, president of the Ramapo Improvement Company, has sent to the Commissioners of lovely dreases given to her by the Queen on her marriage lovely dreases given to her by the Queen on her marriage